

40000 to 40039—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

for those parts of the United States where the winters are not too severe. Collected in a temple compound at an altitude of 6,000 feet."

"This beautiful tree has been usually confused with *A. chinensis* Bunge, which differs in its nearly glabrous short-petiolulate leaves sparingly pilose only on the veins below and cuneate at the base, in the smaller flowers and chiefly in the subglobose slightly depressed fruit truncate and slightly impressed at the apex, with thick walls, in the dry fruit 3 to 4 mm. thick, and in the smaller seeds with the hilum occupying one-half or more than one-half of the surface of the seed. It is also closely allied to *A. indica* Colebrooke, which differs in its larger flowers with much broader petals, in the inflorescence with less crowded ascending ramifications, and in the cuneate glabrous leaflets; *A. punduana* Wallich, which more resembles our species in its inflorescence and flowers, is easily distinguished by its very short-stalked cuneate and glabrous subcoriaceous and indistinctly serrulate leaflets." (*Sargent, Plantae Wilsonianae, vol. 1, p. 499.*)

40038. QUERCUS sp. Fagaceæ.

Oak.

"(No. 2176a. Near Yaopuko (near Chenghsien), Kansu, China. October 6, 1914.) An oak, having medium large, somewhat undulate leaves; grows up into a medium-sized tall tree with a dense head of foliage. Of value as a shade and timber tree for those sections of the United States where the winters are not very severe. Collected at an altitude of 3,500 feet."

40039. CITRUS sp. Rutaceæ.

"(No. 2178a. Lianjapa (near Hsiku), Kansu, China. October 19, 1914.) A peculiar species of citrus of which scions were sent under No. 1221 [S. P. I. No. 39897], which see for further information."

For an illustration of this interesting fruit, see Plate III.

40040 to 40064.

From Sydney, New South Wales. Presented by Mr. J. H. Maiden, Botanic Gardens. Received February 18, 1915. A collection of proteaceous shrubs and trees recommended for trial in the United States.

40040. CONOSPERMUM TAXIFOLIUM Smith. Proteaceæ.

An erect twiggy shrub, with its stem and few branches more or less pubescent, sometimes glabrous. Leaves numerous, scattered, rigid, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, linear lanceolate, with a very sharp point. The peduncles are axillary, arising singly from several of the upper leaves, so that taken collectively they form a sort of corymb. Each peduncle is simple or forked, pubescent, furnished with remote, ovate bracts, and terminated by several sessile, pubescent, whitish flowers. (Adapted from *Curtis's Botanical Magazine, pl. 2724.*)

Distribution.—Along streams and near the coast in New South Wales and Queensland, and in Tasmania.

40041 to 40046. GREVILLEA spp. Proteaceæ.

40041 and 40042. GREVILLEA BANKSII R. Brown.

40041. Var. *Alba*. "An evergreen shrub or tree, 12 to 20 feet high. Queensland." (*Guilfoyle, Australian Plants, p. 193.*)